General Assembly

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Agenda item 92

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December 2013

[*on the report of the First Committee (A/68/404)*]

68/26. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[1] was opened for signature in Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that, in its preamble, the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, the General Assembly welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling that, in 1990, 1991 and 1992, the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco,[2] with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of that instrument,

Highlighting the fact that the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which is in force for 33 sovereign States of the region, consolidated the first nuclear-weapon-free zone established in a densely populated region,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[2] See resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (VII), adopted by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean on 3 July 1990, 9 May 1991 and 26 August 1992.

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Recognizing the important contribution of the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga,[3] Bangkok[4] and Pelindaba[5] and the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, as well as the Antarctic Treaty[6] and the declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon-free status, to the achievement of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament,

Recalling all relevant United Nations resolutions in support of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Highlighting the value of enhancing cooperation among the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaty members, including through the holding of joint meetings of States parties, signatories and observers to those treaties,

Welcoming the holding of the second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, in New York on 30 April 2010, as an important contribution to achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world,

Noting the two preparatory meetings for the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held in Vienna on 27 April 2012 and in Geneva on 26 April 2013,

Welcoming the international seminar on the theme "The experience of the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean and the perspective towards 2015 and beyond", held on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, in Mexico City on 14 and 15 February 2012,

Welcoming also the granting, on 23 October 2013, of the Gold Future Policy Award for sustainable disarmament to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, in recognition of its invaluable contribution to advancing regional peace and security,

Noting that the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its final document,[7] encouraged the establishment of further nuclear-weapon-free zones and the fostering of cooperation and enhanced consultation mechanisms among the existing nuclear-weapon-free zones through the establishment of concrete measures, in order to fully implement the principles and objectives of the relevant nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties, and commending the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean for its leadership in this endeavour,

Reaffirming the importance of the Agency as the appropriate legal and political forum for ensuring full compliance with and implementation of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as well as cooperation with the entities of other nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[1] is in force for the sovereign States of the region;

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[3] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1981, No. 33873.

[5] A/50/426, annex.

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[7] *2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, vols. I–III (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vols. I–III)).

2. *Urges* the countries of the region that have not yet done so to sign or deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (VII);

3. *Encourages* States that have ratified the relevant Protocols to the Treaty of Tlatelolco to review any reservations in this regard, in accordance with action 9 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;[8]

4. *Encourages* States members of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to continue the activities and efforts of the Agency with a view to implementing the agreements reached at the first and second conferences of States parties and signatories to treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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5 December 2013

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[8] Ibid., vol. I (NPT/CONF.2010/50 (Vol. I)), part I, *Conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions*, section I, entitled "Nuclear disarmament".